

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

RICHARD COOEY, et al.,

Plaintiff,

v.

TED STRICKLAND, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:04-cv-1156

JUDGE GREGORY L. FROST

Magistrate Judge Mark R. Abel

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court for consideration of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Doc. # 285), Plaintiff Arthur Tyler's memorandum in opposition (Doc. # 314), and Defendants' reply memorandum (Doc. # 335). For the reasons that follow, this Court finds the motion well taken.

Tyler asserts claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 challenging multiple facets of the lethal injection protocol by which the State of Ohio intends to execute him. Defendants move for dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) on the ground that the Sixth Circuit's decision in *Cooey v. Strickland*, 479 F.3d 412 (6th Cir. 2007), requires dismissal of the § 1983 claims asserted here. Previously, this Court issued an Opinion and Order in this litigation that discussed at length the Sixth Circuit's construction in *Cooey* of the statute of limitations for such § 1983 claims. (Doc. # 344.) The Court adopts and incorporates herein the entirety of that decision and attaches it to the instant decision for ease of reference.

As this Court noted in that prior decision, *Cooey* teaches that § 1983 claims of the sort asserted in this case begin to accrue upon conclusion of direct review in the state courts and when a plaintiff knows or has reason to know about the act providing the basis of his or her injury. *Id.* at 422. Even in light of recent changes to the lethal injection protocol and the United

States Supreme Court's issuance of *Baze v. Rees*, 128 S. Ct. 1520 (2008)—the latter of which predated issuance of the *Cooey* mandate—the court of appeals issued *Cooey* as binding authority. This authority reasons that a plaintiff knew or had reason to know about the act providing the basis of his or her injury when Ohio made lethal injection the exclusive method of execution in December 2001. *Cooey*, 479 F.3d at 422. Consequently, review of the briefing and the record indicates that the following dates are relevant to the statute of limitations issue:

- (1) Date of Tyler's conviction and sentence: January 16, 1986.
- (2) Date the United States Supreme Court denied *certiorari*: October 29, 1990.
- (3) Date the Sixth Circuit has held inmates like Tyler should have been aware of their § 1983 lethal injection protocol claims: December 2001, at the latest.

In light of the foregoing, this Court concludes that the rationale of *Cooey* applies to Tyler's § 1983 claims. The statute of limitations on these claims therefore expired, at the latest, in December 2003. Tyler has raised no arguments to save his claims that the Court did not previously consider and reject in its attached and incorporated Opinion and Order. Thus, because Tyler's assertion of his § 1983 claims is time-barred, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. (Doc. # 285.)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Gregory L. Frost
GREGORY L. FROST
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE